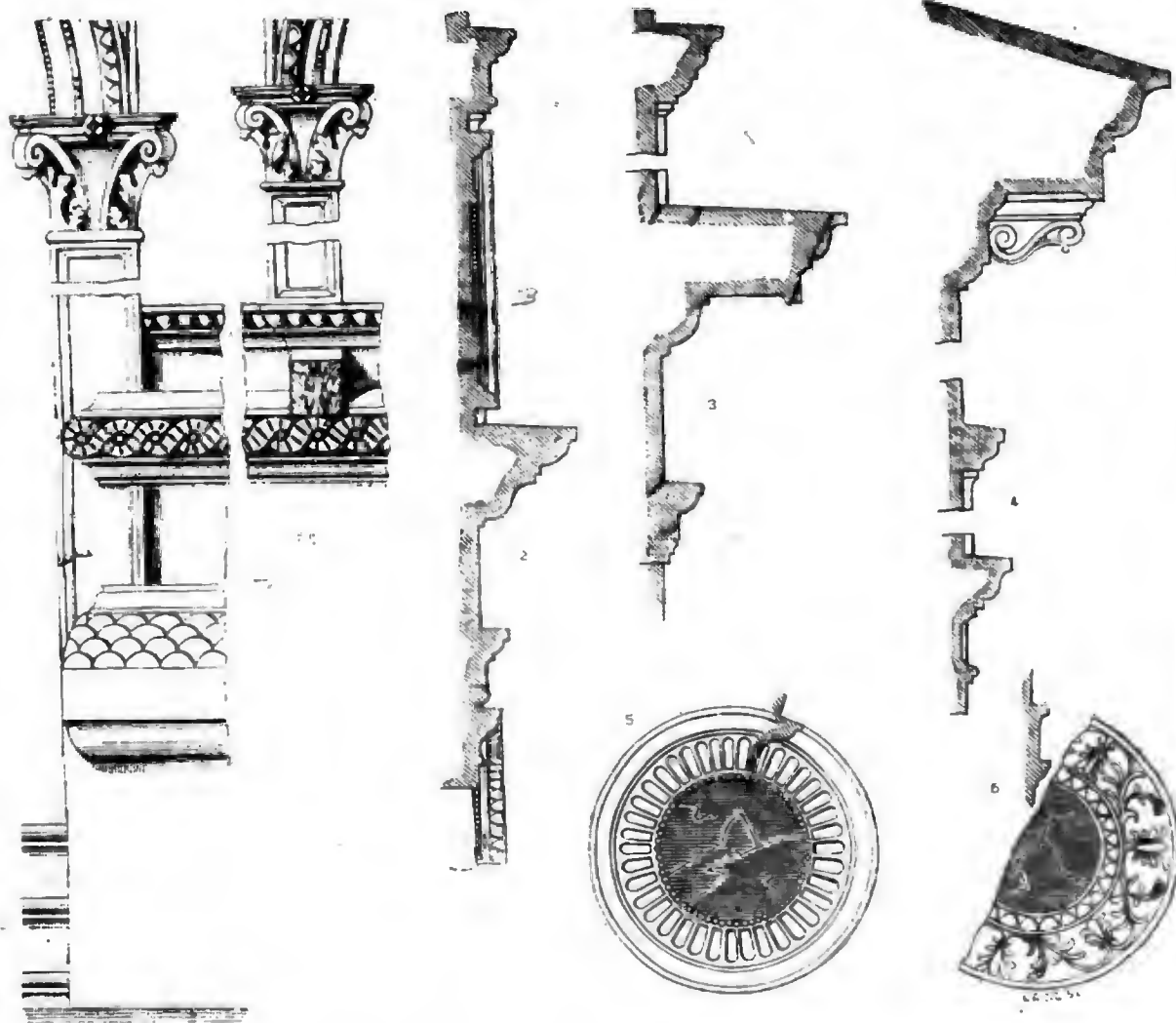


DETAILS OF "PALAZZO DARIO."



THE PALAZZO DARIO.

THIS is one of the numerous small palaces to be found on the Grand Canal, Venice. It is, as may be seen by our illustration, in the cinque-cento style, and a remarkably interesting specimen. The lunettes are filled with choice pieces of verd-antique and brocatello, which, being very numerous over the whole surface of the front, give the palace a sparkling effect. There is a fault, however, in this building which should not be imitated, that is, the almost equal height of all the stories.

This palace has lately become the residence of the Russian Consul.

Detail.—Fig. 1 shows the base mouldings, with the dressings to the door and windows in the basement; figs. 2, 3, and 4, the cornices and string-courses; fig. 5, one of the pateræ or lunettes under the windows of the one-pair story; fig. 6, the lunettes between the door and windows of the basement. J. T. W.

“Mr. Ruskin, in ‘The Stones of Venice,’ mentions this palace as one of the earliest specimens of the Renaissance engrafted on Byzantine taste. The date of it he considers about 1466.”

CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The concluding meeting of this society for the present term was held at the society's rooms, on Thursday, the 20th inst., Professor Willis in the chair. Mr. J. N. Smith, B.A., Trinity College, read a paper upon “The History of Church Music.” This was followed by a paper on “Horden Conventual Church, Yorkshire,” by Mr. John Denton, St. John's.

MEMORIAL WINDOW TO THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

WITHIN the last few days a stained glass window has been placed in Canterbury Cathedral, to the memory of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, by the subscription of some friends of his Grace.

The cathedral at Canterbury contains, without doubt, the finest collection of illuminated windows of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries to be found at the present day, both as regards the number of windows and the diversity of pattern: a casual comparison of them with the famed windows of Bourges or Troyes will at once show their superiority both in design and execution. It is, therefore, a severe test to place a modern window in the very centre of such glass. We are glad to hear that the new window bears the ordeal satisfactorily. It is well spoken of in respect of the arrangement of the border, groundwork, and medallions, on different coloured grounds, and the proportion each bears to the whole.

The window is Norman, with circular head, about 18 feet in height and 8 feet in width. The glass is in the style of the thirteenth century. The medallions for the subjects forming the central portion are alternately squares and lozenges, on the deep blue ground usual at this period. These are encircled by scrolls of the Early English style of foliage, on a ruby ground, forming a wreath round each medallion. The white stems of the scrolls are interwined, each stem terminating with a bunch of feathery leaves, of various colours. The scrolls spring from the outside ring of a star, composed of

similar foliage, on a blue ground, which star is set in the broadest part of the ruby ground of the scrolls. Round the whole window runs a border, about 10 inches in width, composed of arabesque foliage, on a ruby ground, encircling a number of circular stars, on a blue ground.

There is an inscription beneath the border to the following effect: “In memoriam felicitatis extensi Episcopatus Provincia Cantuariensis in partibus Transmarinis, Gulielmo Howley hujus Ecclesie Archiepiscopo.” The subjects of the medallions illustrate the inscription.

Our informant says that the effect of the window is extremely good, both on a near approach, and when viewed from a distance, in which, though the whole forms a piece of glowing and harmonious colouring, yet the separate portions, as medallions, &c., stand out in clear relief, and the amalgamation and consequent neutralisation of colour, which so often renders modern windows a failure, is avoided.

ROOFING THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The Gresham Committee have refused to cover the area of the Exchange with glass, as requested by Messrs. Rothschild and a numerous list of city merchants. Meetings in the Hall of Commerce instead of the Exchange are talked of.

PEEL MONUMENTS.—Mr. Noble, the successful competitor for the Salford Peel Monument, has obtained, it is said, the commission to execute a similar work at Tamworth, the result of a subscription amongst the friends and tenantry of the late baronet in that locality.